Abstract
The aim of this study was to determine the capabilities of the endosonography compared with sonoelastography methods of research for liver diseases. The study involved 73 persons suffering from diffuse liver disease. Structure of clinical forms of diffuse liver disease: n = 17 (23,3%) — the hepatic steatosis, n = 27 (36,9%) — the hepatitis, n = 29 (39,8%) — the cirrhosis (p ≥ 0,05). The results demonstrated a significant difference in the liver elastometry levels of elasticity at various stages of liver tissue fibrosis. The indicators of rigidity of the liver parenchyma in the whole body can be compared only with the integrated elastography survey of the patient, as the fibrosis process in the liver develops unevenly, with one of the elastography method, you cannot make a picture of the process of liver fibrosis (p ≤ 0,05).

Key words: Elastography, Endosonography, Liver, Fibrosis.

References


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